Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 26, 1826.

[IX.] [NO. 464.

...ED PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
...T EDWARD J. HALE,
...LARS per annum, payable in advance.

...SEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per ... first, and 30 cents for each succeed... Advertisers are requested to state ... insertions desired, or they will be con... other orders, and charged accordingly. ... Editor must be post paid.

...Painting, and French

LANGUAGE.

...E PERRY having returned to this ...informs her friends and the public that ...agreed to instruct young Ladies in mu... upon the Piano, in Drawing and ... also in the French Language. ...abilities as a teacher being known in ... will not say any thing of them. Her ... will be given to the improvement ...

...e, 19th April, 1826.—63-tf

To Rent.

...nt that commodious Brick House, &c. ...per end of the lower Brick Row, foot ..., containing eight well finished rooms

L. D. HENRY.

...826—63-3t

C. Weinedel,

...NATURE PAINTER,

...FULLY informs the Ladies and Gen... of Fayetteville that he will remain here ...eks, during which he will be happy to ... patronage. He may be found at his ... on the lower floor of Mrs. Perry's ..., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from ... where specimens of his execution can ...

...w

...ancing School.

...ASE respectfully informs the inha... Fayetteville that his School has com... will continue, during the Spring, every ...ursday, and Saturday afternoon, for ..., and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday ...oung Gentlemen. The two first days ...ted to lessons, and the third to practis ...

...0 per quarter of ten weeks, or thirty ...ruction.

...63-tf

...orth American Review.

...k has now arrived at the *Twenty Se...*lume, and receives a wide and increas... throughout the United States. In its ...cts and character it has a double pur... that of containing criticisms on works ...erature, and what may be called the more ...ches of learning; and, *secondly*, that of ...story of discussions on topics of gene... legislation, science, our internal rela... institutions, and, in short, whatever ...n the immediate interests of the com... a special design, as far as possible, to ... strictly national and American cha...

...e constant contributors are men of ...have travelled and studied in foreign ...come familiar with the languages, and ...the old countries; others are devoted ...ic scientific pursuits as a profession; ...are conspicuous among the legislators ...y, at the bar, or in our highest courts ...owing to the steady support of a large ...gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in ...s of the Union, the work has met with ...favor and success, both in the United ...broad, which no similar publication in ...has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at ...period been so rapidly increasing as at ...

...*American Review* is published in Bos..., making two volumes a year, of about ...ach.

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...ber may begin with any volume; and, as ...s of the back numbers are constantly ...full sets of the work, or single numbers, ...ame be supplied.

...bers, as they appear, will be sent by ...part of the United States, if desired, ...paying postage, and taking the risk of ...

...ers received in Fayetteville by
JOHN McRAE, *Agent for the work.*

...the Boston Statesman, April 5.

...from Philadelphia, published in ...Morning Herald, says: "Ma... in Philadelphia have lately ta... and many more are feared: and ...lphia is considered the most so... the United States. In New ...than three hundred, great and ...stopped in the last three months; ...kers are a speculating, gambling ...tlemen, very apt to take up the ...hat's yours is mine, and what's ...ine own. A German, born in the ...the country, who went to New ...a visit to another German, was ...ished at the number of people ... and eagerly said to his friend, ...ere all dese people live?' 'Why,' ...'dey follows sheeting one ano... calls it drade.'"

...rewsbury Chronicle says at a ...meeting in Welsh Hampton, a ...ator, in delivering one of his ...struck the table with such vio... he broke his arm!

...Cure for the Sting of a Wasp.—A ...ago, happening to be in the coun... witnessed the efficacy of the reme... sting of a wasp, mentioned in ...late publications. A little girl ... severely, and was in great tor... an onion was applied to the ...ted, when the cure was instan... This important and simple reme... be too generally known, and we ...selves to the fact here stated.

Liverpool Mercury.

From the Alexandria Phœnix Gazette, April 6.

FLORIDA.

Since the cession of the Floridas to the United States, much inquiry has been made, and much interest excited with respect to the inducements to emigration in that section of our country. The information hitherto has been vague and unsatisfactory, derived from the reports of travellers, who have gone post haste through the territory—or from those whom interest or prejudice have impelled to condemn or eulogize, without any reference to facts. In the states of Virginia and Maryland particularly, there has been an inordinate interest manifested, and the writer of the present article has deemed that a few observations derived from a residence of several months in Florida, may shed some new light upon the subject. His views have been principally directed to that section of the territory called Middle Florida, comprising the country between the Suwaney and the Apalachicola rivers, and which is considered the most desirable part of the territory.—The first question with regard to a southern country, is of its climate and health. There is now little doubt that almost every part of the Floridas will be healthy—the general elevation of the country—the infrequency of marshes—the prevalence of the sea-breezes—together with actual experience, leave but little to fear on that point. It is known that many parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana are unhealthy, but this arises from causes which in every country produce the same effects. Being subject to inundation or covered with fens and marshes, the action of a hot sun upon decaying vegetable matter, creates noxious vapors, destructive to health—it is certain that the health of any situation or country, is dependent upon local causes and not upon its proximity to the Equator or the Poles. Those parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana not exposed to the influence of the miasmata of fens and marshes, are as healthy as any other section of the globe. That part of Middle Florida, now settling, and in which most of the land susceptible of cultivation lies, is elevated about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and is sufficiently undulating to drain off the superfluous waters. Every 3 or 4 miles the country is indented with small lakes from three or four hundred yards to five or ten miles in circumference—the water perfectly clear and is never stagnant, as they all have either visible or subterraneous outlets; there are but few instances of marsh on their margins or on those of the stream they feed, and no miasmata deleterious to health, have been ascertained to arise from them; these lakes are in some instances, on the greatest elevation. Several families from the middle states, have been two or three years in this section of Florida, and have every appearance of enjoying excellent health. The last Summer and Autumn, in the little Village of Tallahassee, then containing between 4 and 500 inhabitants, there was not a single death—this speaks much in favor of the climate.

Of the land in Florida, in 30,000,000 of acres, there is perhaps, not more than 1,000,000 susceptible of advantageous cultivation. In Middle Florida, the best land lies in a line from the Apalachicola towards the Suwaney, 60 or 70 miles in length and 10 to 15 in breadth, containing perhaps between 4 and 500,000 acres of good land; it lies in a line parallel with the Gulph of Mexico, distant about 15 to 30 miles; a small part of the land had been offered for sale by the government and brought from 125 cents to $4 per acre. The inferior lands are covered with pine, and afford excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. From some experiments made, the climate and pasture of Florida seem highly congenial to the raising of sheep. In two years, sheep brought from Georgia, of coarse wool, were but little inferior to the Merino. The pine woods, also, afford excellent mast for hogs.

Lands are cleared for cultivation with great facility; the hammock or richest lands are generally covered with oak, hickory, walnut, magnolia, ash and poplar, of large size, and a thick undergrowth. The undergrowth being cut out, together with the small timber and the large trees circled or deadened, the land is ready for the plough or the hoe. It is estimated that a good hand, from the first of November until the first of February, can open and enclose ten acres. The soil is generally a mixture of loam, sand and clay; and in many places, a solid clay foundation—From the lightness of the soil, the hoe is used by many in preference to the plough. Corn is planted the first year, and it is said the best ground will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre: but the grand staples are Blackseed or Sea Island Cotton, Sugar Cane and Rice. It is ascertained that the best lands will produce from 2 to 300 pounds of clean cotton, and that one hand can cultivate 4 acres, and prepare the produce for market annually—besides a sufficient quantity of corn for his support. The Sea Island Cotton, in the present depressed state of the cotton market, commands about 40 cents per pound. The produce therefore of each hand, at the smaller supposition of 200lbs. to the acre, would be $320. As much light labor is requisite in picking and preparing the cotton for market, small hands from 10 to 15 years of age can be profitably engaged, as one able hand will cultivate 10 or 12 acres, or more than twice the quantity he could alone pick and secure. It is a remark worthy of consideration, that the Sea Island Cotton, which generally commands treble the price of the Green seed or Upland Cotton, can only be raised in middle and East Florida and a small part of Georgia and South Carolina bordering on the Ocean. The consumption is now equal to the quantity raised, and there consequently can never be a large surplus in the market—while the ordinary cotton can be cultivated in Egypt, Greece, the East Indies, the Brazils, and to an almost unlimited extent in the United States. Sugar Cane grows luxuriantly in Middle Florida. The rich lands lie generally in about 30° 30′, or nearly the same latitude of the best sugar plantations on the Mississippi; but from the contiguity of the lands in Florida to the Gulph, and the prevalence of the sea breezes, the climate is milder than that of the Mississippi, and, consequently, more congenial to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane. From this supposition, and some experiments made on a small scale, several planters intend to engage largely in the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, under the belief that it will be even more profitable than the culture of Cotton. The best land will produce 50 to 60 bushels of rough Rice per acre, worth about $1 per bushel; and a hand will cultivate nearly the same quantity of Rice as of Corn. The country is yet too young for the developement of any extensive experiments in the culture of the Vine. In St. Augustine some of the European grapes have been reared to great perfection, and from the similarity of the climate of Florida, to that of the South of France, of Spain, Italy and the Island of Madeira, it is confidently believed that the grapes of those countries may be cultivated with entire success in this territory.—Vegetables, of almost every kind, grow in Florida, and can be sowed or planted at any season: of some vegetables two crops can be raised the same year.

The diminished expense in the cultivation of a plantation in Florida, compared with that in the Middle or Eastern States, is worthy of consideration. Mules are generally used in preference to horses, as they require less food, can perform more labour, and are bought for two-thirds of the ordinary price for horses. As there are no rocks or stones and the soil light, the blacksmith's bill is comparatively nothing. Florida having been until within a few years past, a foreign domain, was, and is yet considered in the middle States, in the same light that Ohio and Missouri were not long since, as "a far off place," "almost out of the world;" but this seeming distance is annihilated upon a little reflection. The distance from Tallahassee to Savannah is only 290 miles over a hard sand road, which for a trifling expense, in making a few causeways, can be made the best road in the Union, and can be travelled in a stage coach in four days. From Savannah the average voyage in the packets, is 5 days to Norfolk and 6 to Baltimore, making together, not more than 10 days from Tallahassee to Washington; little more than the same time will be required to go over land by Lynchburg and Milledgeville. Steamboats run from Wheeling to Orleans in 8 days, and from the latter place in 3 to 4 days more to St. Marks within 20 miles of Tallahassee; making by that route, only 14 or 15 days from Washington. A good road has been recently opened from St. Augustine to Pensacola, through Tallahassee; and another from Hartford in Georgia, through the same place to St. Marks, the seaport of this section of Florida. The navigation up to St. Marks, situated about 6 miles from the Apalache Bay, is at present obstructed by beds of oyster shells, and vessels drawing more than 7 feet water cannot reach the port; but for a small expense the channel can be deepened to 10 feet; it will then admit vessels large enough for all commercial purposes in that section of country. Its situation is advantageous for a limited commerce, as the distance from that place to the Atlantic by water, when the contemplated canal across the Peninsula shall have been completed, will be about 200 miles—a vessel will run from St. Marks to New Orleans in from 3 to 4 days, and about the same time from St. Marks to the Island of Cuba. The City of Tallahassee (for so it is called in the charter, perhaps in reference to its anticipated greatness,) is beautifully situated on an elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It is yet in an infant state, the first house having been built only about 18 months ago; it however has at present a number of good houses, and contains from 5 to 700 inhabitants—it is rapidly increasing in population, as is also the adjacent country.

The society of Tallahassee and neighborhood, is yet small in number, but characterised by sociability and a refinement and elegance of manners not surpassed in any city. The country around Tallahassee, in almost every direction, from the variety of hill and dale and crystal lakes, is extremely beautiful and romantic; and when the hand of art has seconded nature, it will bear a comparison with any other country. The lakes abound with fish of the most delicious flavor, and the large extent of country which will never be cultivated, will always afford a variety of game. In a few years the orange, the fig, and numerous other fruits will be added to the sum of domestic luxuries; nor are the roads to be left out of the class of comforts—they are almost always excellent; the hills are seldom abrupt, and from the nature of the soil, the roads are dry in 24 hours after the longest rains—they are never dusty.

The climate is delightful—the thermometer seldom rises above 95. The first of March it rose to 85 in the shade, but the atmosphere was so meliorated by the sea breeze, that it would not have been supposed to be above 60. The woods at that time were fragrant with the perfume of a thousand flowers, and had the English bard ever visited these regions, he might have exclaimed with greater truth,

"Here smiling Spring her earliest visit pays,
And parting Summer's lingering bloom delays."

The Indians were alive to all the sweets of this delicious climate, and left it with the greatest reluctance. Since their banishment some of them return and are observed, at times, with sullen brow and dejected look, wandering over the scenes of former happiness, like the shades of the Grecian Warriors in the Elysian fields—moving in mournful silence, sad, and disconsolate.

But for a sober communication this will suffice, with the addition only of the general language of the Floridians, "come and see, and judge." B.

The East Florida Herald states that "large companies are forming for the purpose of buying up all the lands that are capable of producing the Sugar Cane, which will be the great staple, and which, in the hands of enterprize, will be more valuable to the United States than the rich Mines of South America. We understand that Col. Dummet, at Tomoko, has planted 45 acres of Sugar Cane, and contemplates making 60 hogsheads of Sugar next fall. Industry and perseverance will certainly lead to independence. If, in the W. India Islands, the planter is well paid for his crop at $4 per cwt. is it not certain that an average price of $8 in Florida, gives to it superior advantage over every other portion of the country."

[To the Editor of the National Journal.]

Adlum on the Cultivation of the Vine.

No. IV.

ON MAKING WINE.

Having, in the preceding numbers, given the necessary directions for cultivating the Vine, I shall now proceed to the mode of making Wine. I will not trouble the reader by going into the whole science of fermentation, as it is given by various authors, who, I am satisfied, know very little about it by practice. Most of those I have read, assert that fermentation proceeds languidly at a lower temperature than 54 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and direct that it should be carried on between 56 deg. and 66 deg.; some of them very gravely adding, that at 70 degrees the acetous fermentation commences. From my observations, I am convinced that no fermentation whatever will take place at a lower temperature than 54 deg. (which cannot, in fact, be procured in our country, except in winter,) and that it will be languid at 56 deg.; and so far from it being true that the acetous fermentation takes place at 70 deg., that I always succeeded in making the *best* wines when the thermometer stood at upwards of ninety degrees. The best wine I ever made was when the thermometer stood at between 90 and 100 degrees. The ebulition was so great when it was put into the cask, that I was induced to try the temperature of the *must* with a thermometer, which, to my astonishment, rose to 115 deg. I immediately racked the wine into another cask, well fuminated with a sulphur match, and added a few pounds of sugar to it, and bunged it up tight. I then, with a small gimlet, bored a hole near the bung, into which I put a wooden peg, *not so tight but that some air might escape* to keep the cask from bursting. In about two months afterwards, on examining it, I found that the fermentation had been complete, and that the wine was perfectly fine and bright. It was a very fine wine, without any unpalatable sweetness. Every person that tasted it pronounced it excellent; and the best proof which can be given that it had not undergone the acetous fermentation, is that it was all sold in a very short time, the demand being much greater than I could supply.

Where the *must* is weak, and has not got enough of the sweet principle, or sugar in it, the acetous fermentation will begin at any *degree of heat*, from 56 deg. and upwards: and the *must* will gradually run into vinegar, generally, without ever becoming vinous. But if the grape contains enough of sugar to produce *must* of the specific gravity of from 1120 to 1140 (water being 1000) whatever may be the heat of the weather, the acetous fermentation will not commence until all the sugar has been decomposed and turned into alcohol.

If the wine is carefully racked off, as soon as the decomposition is completed, into a clean sound cask, properly fumigated with a sulphur match, it will be in no danger of turning into vinegar. But if it should not be perfectly fine and bright, when it is decanted or racked, it should be fined with isinglass, gum-arabick, the whites of eggs, or milk, and as soon as it is perfectly fine and bright, which it will be in a few days, it must then be racked off again into a clean cask, prepared in the same manner, with a sulphur match. Then, I believe, it will be incorruptible; and if properly bottled, would keep for an age, or perhaps, for ages. But, it must be understood that the fermentation should be completed, and that the wine should be perfectly freed from lees or mucilage; for so long as any of these remain, there is a danger that the wine, unless it be very strong, will renew the fermentation, and become acid, which it will not do, even if it be weak, if no lees or mucilage remain.

Our grapes are generally deficient in the saccharine principle, especially when the vines are young; but I have no doubt that they will acquire it by cultivation, and as the vines grow older. My grapes, in 1823, required twelve ounces to the gallon of *must* to give it a proper sweetness—in 1825, the same grape required only about four and a half ounces: and I have a strong hope, that in a year or two more, no sugar will be necessary, except in very wet seasons.

In the wine countries of Europe, they correct the habitual or occasional defects of their grapes, by various modes: which they affect to make a profound mystery. Sometimes Plaster of Paris is added to correct the acid, and to absorb a portion of the aqueous parts; sometimes part of the *must* is boiled down, and they are also in the habit of adding sugar, honey, &c. to remedy the want of the sweet principle in their grapes. But these methods are generally denied by the wine dealers, and makers, and, indeed, by most foreigners; and in all countries except Spain and Portugal, they deny adding brandy to their wines. Late French writers admit that sometimes sugar is added to the *must* in making wines in France, and with a decided advantage. But they do not furnish any specific rules by which we are to regulate the quantity which is to be added, to give the wine a proper body. Our country is indebted to the experiments of my friend and correspondent, Thomas McCall, Esq. (who has a small vineyard on the Oconee in Georgia,) for first suggesting a mode in which the strength of wine can be ascertained, and regulated by that of the must, to a proper specific gravity, (say from 1100 to 1140, water being 1000, according to the strength required,) in this manner the maker of wine will be able to know with certainty, the precise quantity of sugar which is requisite to add to the *must* he is about to ferment. As the qualities of the grapes vary in different seasons, this suggestion is highly important; and although a similar use has been made of the sacharometer in other fermentations, Mr. McCall is, *I believe, the first* who applied it to the art of making wine. The authors whom I have consulted, give only general directions to add sugar, honey, &c. so as to give the must the taste of that which proceeds from a great vintage, or to boil a part of the *must* down to one-half, or one-third, or one fourth, leaving the degrees of sweetness or *consistence* to which the *must* is to be reduced, subject to a vague and uncertain discretion.

The method used by Mr. McCall relieves this important process from uncertainty. Thus, if I am not mistaken in attributing its origin to him, the first step towards establishing fixed and certain principles in the art of making wine, has been taken by an American; and while the art in our country is yet in its infancy. *This gives an earnest of future improvement;* and encourages the belief that America will, in a few years, not only rival but *excel Europe* in the general quality of its wines.

J. ADLUM.

Logocracy.—The Albany Daily Advertiser informs us, that during the Monday morning session, there were *one hundred and seventy-seven speeches* made upon the bill providing for the safety of steamboat passengers; and in the evening *thirty-two speeches* were made upon the dog bill!

The New York Canal.—According to the annual Report of the Canal Commissioners, the tolls collected in 1825 exceeded those of 1824 by a sum of $221,464—and the Commissioners estimate that a similar increase will occur this year, over the receipts of the last, so as to swell the amount collected from tolls, to $750,000. To this are to be added the duty on salt and sales at auction, equal to $350,000, so that the revenue of the Canals for the current year, will, it is supposed, reach $1,100,000; while the disbursements for repairs, salaries, and interest of the debt, will exceed $565,009, leaving a balance of $575,000 to be applied to the extinguishment of the debt.

Mr. Giles, of Virginia, has completed his "Political Disquisitions," by nominating De Witt Clinton for the Presidency three years hence.

Richmond, Ky. March 31.

Jeroboam O. Beauchamp.—The last Commentator informs us that the Grand Jury for Franklin county, has found a true bill against this man for the murder of Colonel Sharp. The testimony is said to have been stronger before the Grand Jury than it was before the Magistrates that committed him.

The case of Isaac B. Desha is continued to the June term of the Harrison Court.

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CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, April 15.

The bill "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," was read a third time, PASSED, by yeas and nays, and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Senate then proceeded to consider the motion submitted by him to rescind the two rules of the Senate which place the power of appointing the Committees, and the supervision of the Journal, with the Presiding Officer.

A debate of two hours duration took place on this motion, in which Mr. Randolph spoke repeatedly in support of the expediency and constitutional necessity of the proposed change in the Rules—or rather their restoration to what they had been—and, in explanation of his views in regard to parliamentary forms—of the rights and duties of presiding officers and members of legislative bodies—especially of those of the Senate of the United States—and contending, among other positions, that it is not the duty, nor the right of the President of the Senate to call a member to order until the call be made by a member, and an appeal be made to the chair, &c.

Messrs. Johnson, of Ken., Holmes, Mills, Van Buren, Eaton and Hayne, entered, also, into the debate, chiefly in explanation of the considerations that had led the Senate to make the existing change in its rules; their experience of the effects of the change, and their views of its propriety, or impropriety—the comparative merits of the two modes of appointing Committees, &c. &c. [As the debate at large cannot be immediately published—it is proper to state here, that all the gentlemen who favored the present motion, as well as the one who opposed it, disclaimed the remotest intention to impute to the Vice President an improper exercise of the duties devolved on him by the rules; the change was supported on the score of its abstract propriety; and, that the conduct of the Chair might not be impugned by the procedure, Mr. Holmes took occasion to express his satisfaction that the motion had proceeded from an intimate personal friend of the Vice President, which itself would contradict the presumption that any conduct of that officer had induced the proposition.]

A division of the question being demanded, it was first put on taking the appointment of Committees from the hands of the President of the Senate, and restoring it to the Senate itself, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Harper, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken., Johnson, of Lou. Kane, King, Lloyd, Macon, Marks, Mills, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Robbins, Rowan, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Willey, Williams, Woodbury.—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Eaton, Ruggles.—2.

The question was then taken on the second branch of the proposition, viz. to take from the President of the Senate the control over the Journal of Proceedings; and was also carried, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Harper, Harrison, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. Kane, King, Lloyd, Macon, Marks, Mills, Noble, Randolph, Robbins, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Willey, Williamson, Woodbury.—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Chambers, Clayton, Cobb, Eaton, Rowan, Ruggles.—6.

The resolutions having been agreed to—

The Vice President rose and said, he trusted that the Senate would indulge him in making a few observations before he resumed his seat, as the debate on the subject just decided had relation necessarily to the duties of the Chair.

No one, more than myself, said the Vice President, can be more deeply impressed with the great truth, that the preservation of rights depends, mainly, on *their exercise*. That nation deserved to conquer the world, which called its army *exercitus;* and so will the nation deserve that its liberty shall be immortal, which lays the foundation of its system of Government on the great principles, that no power ought to be delegated which can be fairly exercised by the constituent body, and that none ought ever to be delegated but to responsible agents. These have been my maxims through the whole of my political life, and I should be inconsistent with myself, if I did not give my entire assent to the principles on which the rules in question have been rescinded. I trust, said he, that it never will be the ambition of him, whose lot it is now to occupy this Chair, to enlarge its powers. My ambition, I hope, pursues a different direction—not to enlarge powers, but to discharge, with industry, fidelity and firmness, the duties which may be imposed on me. Thus feeling, I shall witness, with pleasure, the resumption of all the powers which can be properly exercised by the Senate, as they will be then placed, where alone they can be with perfect safety.

From the direction which the debate, in some degree, took, as well as from what has been said without these walls, it becomes, on this occasion, proper that I should state, for the information of this body, the construction that the Chair has put on the 6th and 7th rules of the Senate. They are in the following words:

"When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down, until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate."

"If the member be called to order, for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down, in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter."

The Chair, said the Vice President, has bestowed its most deliberate and anxious attention, by night and by day, on the question of the extent of its powers, under a correct construction of these rules, and has settled in the conviction, that the right *to call to order*, on questions touching the *latitude* or *freedom* of debate, belongs exclusively to the members of this body, and not to the Chair. The power of the presiding officer, on these great points, is an appellate power only; and, consequently, the duties of the Chair commence when a Senator is called to order by a Senator. Whenever such a call shall be made, the Chair will not be found unprepared to discharge its only functions in such a case—that of deciding on the point of order submitted. What the opinion of the presiding officer is, in relation to the freedom of debate, in this body, it will be time to declare, when a question may be presented; but, such as it is, it will be firmly, and, I trust I may add, fearlessly maintained. But, I rejoice that the rules of the Senate, on a point so important, gave to the Chair no original power, and that it can exercise no controul till called on by the Senate itself. It was right in itself, he said, in strict conformity to the principles which had guided the Senate in the vote just taken—that so high a power should be placed only in the custody of the body. The Vice President said he prided himself on his connection with the Senate; but it was impossible that he should forget, that that connection was created by the operation of the Constitution. In discharging his duty in this seat, it would be unpardonable in him not to recollect, that he was placed in the Chair, not by the voice of the Senate, but by that of the people; and that to them, and not to this body, he was ultimately responsible. Standing in the relation he did to the Senate, he had laid it down as an invariable rule, to assume no power in the least degree doubtful; and to confine himself to a just but firm exercise of the powers clearly delegated. In conclusion, he tendered to the Senate his sincere acknowledgments, that, in rescinding the rule, such delicate regard had been paid to his feelings in the debate. Ample justice had been done to the industry and fidelity with which he had honestly attempted to discharge his arduous duties. Deeming himself called on by the debate that had taken place, to say thus much, in explanation, he begged the indulgence of the Senate for having done so; and resumed his seat.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the day for adjournment.

Mr. Holmes moved to strike out the 22d May, and insert the 15th, which was negatived, ayes 16, noes 24; and the resolution was then concurred in without debate or division, and returned to the other House.

Mr. Hayne then moved to go into the consideration of Executive business, but a motion to adjourn prevailed, ayes 20, noes 15.

And then the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 18.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the Senate took up the bill to alter the time of holding the terms of the Supreme Court of the United States; (from the first Monday in February to the second Monday in January, annually.)

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate, agreeably to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the resolution, declaring "That the President of the United States does not constitutionally possess either the right or the power to appoint Ambassadors or other public Ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess."

Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, rose and delivered an argument of about two hours' duration, in opposition to the resolution—denying both the constitutional propriety, and the expediency of the Senate's passing such a declaration of censure against a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

Mr. Randolph followed Mr. Mills—taking the converse of his arguments, and maintaining, in a speech of about two hours and a half, the right, the propriety, and the expediency of the Senate's adopting the resolution. Mr. R. concluded his remarks a little before six o'clock; when, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, April 19.

The Senate at one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Branch, relative to the power of the Executive to appoint public ministers.

Mr. Randolph rose, and addressed the Senate in a speech of six hours, in support of the resolution, and in answer to Mr. Mills. Mr. R. concluded his remarks about seven o'clock; and then, on motion of Mr. Van Buren, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 20.

The principal part of the sitting of the Senate was occupied in the further discussion of Mr. Branch's resolution, respecting the power of the President, as to the appointment of Foreign Ministers. Messrs. Harper and Tazewell supported the resolution, and Mr. Floyd opposed it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 15.

The House resolved to adjourn the present session on the 22d May, by a vote of 149 to 29.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, moved that hereafter, the daily hour of the meeting of the House be ten o'clock, A. M. The motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution requesting information whether any other nation besides the U. S. had been invited to the Congress at Panama. The following paragraph contains the desired information:

"The Secretary has the honor to state, that other information, though not in an official form, has reached this Department, of the intention of Great Britain to have an agent present at the Congress of Panama; and the Department has also been informed, that France (whether with, or without invitation, is not known here,) will likewise have an agent there.—But it is not believed that these Agents of Great Britain and France, are expected to take any part in the conferences or negotiations of the Congress.—No information is possessed in the Department, of the intention of any other Government to be represented in, or at the Congress of Panama, except the Independent Governments of Spanish America, the United States, Great Britain, France and the Emperor of Brazil."

An engrossed bill "to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina," was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, April 17.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution respecting the Panama Mission.

Mr. McLane, of Delaware, delivered his sentiments in support of the amendment he had offered to the resolution reported by the Committee, and, particularly, in reply to the speech of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Cook, of Ill. then made a motion, which he prefaced with a short explanatory speech, that the Committee rise. The motion was negatived, ayes 63, noes 82.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, then spoke at length in opposition to the report of the Committee.

Tuesday, April 18.

Nearly the whole of this and the next day's sitting (April 19) were consumed in discussing the Panama Question, and in attempts to amend the amendment of Mr. McLane. No amendment was adopted.

Thursday, April 20.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee on the Panama Question, the debate was resumed, and several amendments offered, all of which failed, when at length the committee rose, and was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. After considerable debate, and loud calls for the question, Mr. McLane's amendment to the resolution reported by the committee of Foreign Relations was adopted, 99 votes to 95. The question was then on the original resolution as amended by Mr. McLane. Before this question was taken, the House adjourned.

Washington, April 17.

To those of our readers who prefer a variety, which, during the session of Congress, we are not allowed to serve up to them, it may be acceptable information, that a day has been fixed for the termination of the present session of Congress. It has been agreed by both Houses, (and the decision is irrevocable without the assent of both,) that both Houses shall be adjourned on Monday the 22d day of next month, being this day five weeks. There remains, it is true, a great mass of business undone that ought to be done, but a great deal may be accomplished within five weeks, considering that most of the business is matured, has been some time before the two Houses, and has been the subject of reflection by the members. The most important question, not yet touched, is that of a general bankrupt system. We are not without hopes that this measure will pass the ordeal, at least of the Senate. It would indeed be a subject of real regret that the labor and talent which the committee of the Senate have employed on that subject, should be wholly thrown away.

The Judiciary bill, which has occupied so much of the time of the two Houses, is supposed to be yet in jeopardy, on account of the amendment to it which has been made by the Senate, in respect to which the feeling in the two Houses is said to be by no means the same.

As for the question of the Panama Mission, yet under debate (earnest and generally able debate) in the House of Representatives, we continue of the opinion, that the appropriations asked for that object will be granted, and have yet no means of determining whether it will be granted with or without qualification.—*Nat. Intel.*

The documents communicated to the House of Representatives, by the President of the United States, on Saturday last, disclose the fact, that the Government of Brazil is to be represented at the Assembly of American Nations, at Panama; and that a Minister has been actually appointed for that purpose. This information puts an end at once to all probability of the Government of Colombia engaging on the side of the Government of Buenos Ayres in its war with that of Brazil. If there is any one consequence, indeed, which may be considered as likely to flow from the consultations at Panama, it will be the putting a stop to the disastrous war, into which these two young American Nations have rushed with such impetuosity.—*Nat. Int.*

We have reason to believe from concurrent rumours and other circumstances, that the differences between the General Government and the State of Georgia have been satisfactorily arranged, and in such manner, that the latter will get *all the land* she has contended for. It is said, however, that although the old Treaty had been ratified by the Senate, a further sum of money is to be paid to the Indians, in addition to the amount stipulated. The recent removal of the United States' Troops, stationed in the Indian country to prevent the survey of lands acquired by the Treaty, would seem to add strength to the rumor.—*Ral. Register.*

Creek Treaty.—We said, a few days since, that we are at some loss to ascertain by what means "the Supplementary Article to the Creek Treaty has been accomplished." We have since learned, that Col. Benton collected the Indians into his room; and that he frankly represented to them, that it would not be *advantageous* to themselves (existing circumstances all considered) to hold land longer in Georgia. This argument prevailed; and the Supplemental Article was adopted. We understand, certainly, that the Georgians have *all the land;* and that the ratification is merely suspended, to do something for the *McIntosh Party*. We trust, therefore, that this source of litigation is dried up; and peace restored to Georgia, the United States and the Creeks. We do not understand, what arrangement is made as *to the Creeks and Alabama.—Rich. Enq.*

It is impossible not to smile at the *naivette*, with which some of the members of the House of Representatives at Washington, have spoken on the floor, of the discourses which they had prepared on the amendment of the Constitution, but which they were prevented from delivering by the success of the *previous question*, moved on Saturday. They should be compensated and consoled for the grievous disappointment—as far as it is compensable and consolable—by precedence as orators on the Panama question; and, considering that boundless latitude of digression in debate is now claimed and admitted, they might introduce much of what they had concocted on the other subject. Say the Constitution is endangered by the mission to Panama; then, explain what the Constitution is; then, what it ought to be; then how Mr. Clay elected Mr. Adams, &c.—*Nat. Gazette.*

It is related that two of the gentlemen who were connected with the superintendence and construction of the public buildings at Washington, when Mr. Monroe was President, having quarrelled, visited Mr. M. in order to explain to him their differences; and, in so doing, fell into a rough altercation with each other. Mr. Monroe listened to them, in silence, for a short time; but seeing much violence of gesture, and hearing very harsh epithets exchanged, he suddenly rose from his chair and interrupted them, exclaiming in a severe tone—"Gentlemen, I know not which of you was first in the wrong; you are both wanting in due respect to the President of the United States; and I must tell you that if you do not learn to restrain yourselves in my presence, I will turn you both out of office." So should the People be disposed to act towards those of their representatives, or servants, who brawl and rave in Congress. Their dignity, as well as business, is outraged and forgotten by the wranglers.—*National Gazette.*

The disputes which have long existed, relative to the Medical College of the State of New York, have terminated in the resignation of the whole of the Faculty, to which measure they say they are induced by a consultation of self respect, in reference to "the peculiar government of the College, an anomaly in Medical Schools."

Commerce of the Mississippi.—A late N. Orleans paper says:—We counted yesterday four and twenty Steamboats at the Landing. Most of them are large, and many entirely new. On board of them, 400 men probably find employment. This is a navigation truly national, and deserving of all encouragement.

American Manufactures.—A Montreal paper mentions, that great quantities of goods, of the manufacture of the United States, have lately been transported across the line into Upper Canada; and that a large part of that Province is likely to be supplied with some of the coarser articles, cheaper than they can be imported from England, as the duty is only 15 per cent. ad valorem.

It is a fact worthy of record, that the disease called the *Influenza*, which was felt in every part of the United States during the last winter, has extended its effects to the Island of Cuba.—Captain Mansheim, of the brig Native, which arrived on Friday from Havana, informs us, that when he sailed, there were supposed to be at least *forty thousand* persons sick with this complaint. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those in this part of the country.—*New York Gaz.*

Moderate Accomplishments.—A French paper states that the famous Clara Wendel, chief of a band of robbers in Switzerland, is one of the phenomena of the age. She is twenty years old, and a great beauty, of rare acquirements—has been the cause of, or an agent in 20 assassinations, 14 burglaries, 1588 robberies.

We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the New Steam Boat Line between Philadelphia and Norfolk, will commence running in the middle of May. Both the boats destined for this line are launched, and are now fitting up in superior style. It is intended that this line shall open a communication by the *direct route* between Philadelphia and the towns on the whole line of coast, as low down as Wilmington, N. C.

Emancipation.—Col. Smith, an old revolutionary officer, and a member of the Methodist church, lately residing in Sussex county, Va. died about the 10th of February, leaving directions in his will for the emancipation of all his slaves, 70 or 80 in number, and bequeathing 5 or 6000 dollars to defray the expense of transporting them to the African colony.

Wine.—Thomas M'Call, Esq. of Laurens county, Georgia, has been very successful in making wine from the native grape; it is said that excepting the very first quality of foreign wine, nothing of the kind can be brought with any propriety into comparison with it. If the native grape were properly cultivated, an immense sum might be saved to the United States for a liquor, if not as palatable as Madeira, at least fit for all culinary purposes, and it might in time supersede in a great measure the use of ardent spirits, the baneful influence of which we daily witness. A cheap and wholesome wine is much wanted in this country, and we think would prove a great blessing to it.

Liberal Offers.—Some gentlemen in Pennsylvania conversing upon the subject of Internal Improvements, one observed, "he should like to exchange Gov. Shultze for De Witt Clinton." "Yes," said another, "and throw in the whole legislature to boot."

The stamp duty on receipts was first imposed during the celebrated coalition administration; which gave occasion for the following *jeu d'esprit*, at the time generally attributed to Sheridan.

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
"That shall not fall on me;"
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For *these you never see!*"

New York, By the brig Elbe, from Mo... have Buenos Ayres papers to ... inclusive.

The chief and important ... account of the surrender of ... its garrison and the royal arms ... ty to the troops of the republic ... taking from Spain her last foothold ... Americas.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Reid, anchored off Sandy Hook ... morning.

Mr. McDuffie.—It is but ... gentleman to copy to follow ... his closing speech in reply to ... and Trimble. It appears to be ... a friend of Mr. McDuffie.

"I have seldom known any good ... explanation, and it had perhaps been ... not asked any, but proceeded at once ... course I had determined to pursue ... circumstances. The member from ... the committee with an air of rudeness ... came from the very lowest order of ... he need not have told us that, the ... ous to escape the most undeserved ... and I take leave to add that it is equally ... to every one who hears him that ... his destiny or improved his condition ... for the manager who skulks behind the ... moves the wires of this whole ... the Secretary of State to know ... derstand the *game* he is playing. ... volve me in a personal controversy ... *minions* and *tools* and *underlings* ... lent language on this floor. I can ... an event will never result from ... until he commissions, to do ... have at least the semblance of ... I will never voluntarily recognize ... with whom I never have ... associate, in that light, by inviting ... yet, sir, should I be thrown into a ... with a view to prevent any possible ... on my honor, I would be willing to ... gentlemen for that occasion, though ... I do not believe they have any ... character."

Automaton Chess Player.—A ... curious exhibition has just ... New York, which is thus ... Commercial Advertiser. The ... is the same which has astonished ... the most skilful players of Europe. "The exhibition of the Wonder of the World, took place ... ing, in the spacious hall attached ... tional Hotel, and was witnessed ... to 300 spectators, who departed ... tonished and delighted. We ... this evening for a full account ... bition, but must despatch it by ... wonderful figure whose movements ... er the cause of whose movements ... the inquiries of the learned ... Europe for many years, sits ... an erect attitude, with great ... composure. He is in Turkish ... with a long heavy black beard ... grey eyes. The table stands ... ors, and was repeatedly ... showing conclusively that ... connection with *any other* ... that the machine is perfect ... accomplished chess-players ... against him, but were beaten ... ease. When he check-mated ... "*echec,*" with the promptness ... plished player; and when ... made by his antagonists, he ... the table in displeasure, while ... he replaced the chess-men as ... fore. He looks around upon ... occasionally, but intently upon ... ment in the game, his eyes ... quickness of life. But ... part of the exhibition is, it is ... of it. There is the automaton ... an elegant figure in the military ... the French lancers, who ... and German Ordinance in the ... fection, with the accompaniment ... ano forte. We never saw or ... and breathing trumpeter ... pare with him. Then we ... wonder in the automaton ... Hunter, great as he is, is ... in comparison with these little ... the slack-rope; and were it ... the chess-player, thought ... way be made to counteract ... should put the rope-dancers ... greatest wonders. They ... surprising feats with the ... and without any apparent ...

GRAND STATE LOTTERY
Of Maryland—Class Number ... ODD and EVEN SCHEME.

By which the owner of two tickets ... sure to get one prize and may ... drawn by the Commissioners, ... take place on the 10th day of MAY ...

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000 Dollars
1	-	10,000
1	-	5,000
2	-	1,000
10	-	500
15	-	100
50	-	50
100	-	20
100	-	10
550	-	4
20,000	-	

20,829 prizes,

Tickets, $5 | Quarters, ...
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, ...

A few Tickets and Shares ... Lottery have been received. ...

April 12.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN* ...
December 7, 1825.—44tf

Sheriff's Deeds ...
For Lands sold for ...
Drafted by a gentleman possessing ... legal knowledge, just printed and for ... great variety of Sheriff's, Clerk's ... other Blanks.
April 24.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 26, 1826.

North Carolina.—We learn that of Anson county has recently di- rvey of that county to be made of John Mac Rae, Esq. of this e publication of his new Map of A correct Map being much want- ld respectfully suggest to the au- other counties the propriety of e liberal example thus set. And ose of procuring such official sur- MacRae informs us that he will de- lication for a short time.

is not less surprising than dero- e character of our state, to see es as this brought to our market ern States, instead of being pro- the millions of acres of unculti- at home. How long will our citi- t themselves with procuring from t only the necessary fabrics of all even the productions of the earth, flour, and even hay? There can gendence while we trust to others s of such things, which might all d in abundance and much cheaper Would not some of our farmers, growing nothing but cotton at 9 to find it more profitable to produce or $4 a barrel, flour at 5 or $6, and 50 a hundred? Not to mention the of our own wine, (for which our imate are admirably adapted,) nor other necessaries and luxuries for are now content to send abroad double price.

in the vegetable, so also is it in the arket. We get our schoolmasters, d even newspapers from abroad. e at home are not patronized. It ppy attachment to foreign produc- se indulgence must continue, as it to mar our prosperity and to sink ter as a State.

informed, and have pleasure in g the fact, that the steam engine Mr. Thompson's new Boat Cotton Mr. Jas. H. Tawes, of the Lafay- ks, Philadelphia, proves to be of perior and improved construction, equal credit on the maker for its mplicity and easy motion.

rder taken.—Jesse Upton, who eral months ago, advertised in this the barbarous murder of his wife, arrested and committed to the jail ille, Tennessee. The Knoxville says, "He was ploughing near the accidentally [providentially] came e end of the field as some travellers Carolina were passing. They knew took him up. He was also recog- Knoxville, by some travellers from part of the country, who were on rn home."

ess.—We congratulate our readers debate on the Panama Question is rought to a close in the House. On ast, the resolution of the Committee gn Relations as amended by Mr. was rejected, 143 votes to 54. Af- , still making an appropriation to e expenses of the Mission was taken ion to strike out the enacting clause d, 135 votes to 61, and the bill or- a third reading.

Gallows.—As an ardent admirer of tleman's splendid talents, faithful ervices, and republican simplicity, ce that he has availed himself of an ate occasion to explain, in the most and satisfactory manner, the princi- ch have governed his conduct in the the Senate, in allowing an unprece- latitude to the debates in that body. had been censured and abused, in the tration papers, for suffering the rules Senate and the bounds of decorum to tedly violated by Mr. Randolph; and rtainly appeared to be reason for the ; but this explanation places the mat- new and undoubtedly correct light, e republican sentiments and volun- tension of powers heretofore conced- his station, will not only silence the of enemies, but add to the bright their author.

conduct of the National Journal af- onclusive evidence of the powerful ef- this explanation. That paper took slighest notice of it till the sixth day s delivery, when its anxious *desire* to ce to an injured man, and to furnish ers the *earliest information*, produced y insertion.

Mr. Randolph.—The Roanoke Orator has lost none of his peculiar characteristics by his late *affair* with Mr. Clay. He makes three or four speeches each week, and the last, so far as we have seen of them, breathe the usual high spirit, cutting all that comes in his way, making his tongue as dreadful an implement as the scalping knife and tomahawk of his boasted Indian ancestors. In a speech on the 17th, in which there is rather more method than usual, he gave Mr. Holmes, of Maine, such a complete setting down as every one acquainted with his political character would have rejoiced at had it occurred any where but in a dignified, deliberative body, as the Senate *ought to be*. Mr. Holmes having, while Mr. R. was absent, expressed his satisfaction that the motion to restore the appointment of committees to the Senate had proceeded from an intimate personal friend of the Vice President, Mr. R. found the remark in the Intelligencer next morning, and rose to contradict it. He said Mr. H. never had any authority from him to make such a statement; that it was not true; that, however much he might desire the friendship of the Vice President, that relation had never subsisted between that gentleman and himself.

Mr. Holmes denied the correctness of the newspaper report—said Mr. R. was in his seat when he used the expression referred to in the Intelligencer; which Mr. R. flatly denied. Mr. H. "recollected what he said, which was, that he was pleased that the proposition came from the quarter that it did: for he had understood and believed it was from the personal friend of the Vice President." Mr. Randolph replied:

"If the gentleman disavows the words, I have nothing more to say. If he denies the words, there is an end of it. And, sir, while the gentleman was speaking I *was* absent—I went out while the gentleman was speaking. Let me observe, that I certainly must understand the evidence of my own senses, and what I heard or did not hear, as well as the gentleman from Maine could do for me. This is a further specimen of the gentleman's care of others who do not aspire to his good offices. I did say before, that what I said was offered in no offensive spirit to the gentleman from Maine. I shall not say that again. If once I make an overture of that kind, and it is repelled, I shall not renew it. I go further, sir: I suffer no man to play fast and loose with me. If the gentleman had disavowed his words, that was another affair; but, if that gentleman once plays loose with me, he shall never play fast again with me, that I can assure him. The gentleman's expression of "understanding" and "believing," and all that, has, at this time of day, a very awkward sound in my ear. There is more of caution and circumlocution than comports with that gentleman, in matters of assertion. Who talks of "understanding" and "believing" that one man stands in such a relation to another. I say, unhesitatingly, that I shall trust the notes of the note-taker in a question of that sort, sooner than the *memory* of the gentleman from Maine. It is a liberty which the gentleman from Maine never had any right to claim, by any sort of relation subsisting between us. I wish it to be so distinctly understood. Why did not some of my bosom friends undertake to make friendships and enmities for me? They know me better. I have only one favor to ask of the gentleman from Maine—that, in pursuing the line of his duty here, he will permit me to pursue the line of mine, without impinging upon my course—for there is not a member in this body whom I have less disposition to touch, in any way, than the gentleman from Maine."

To this bitter and contemptuous language the honorable Mr. Holmes said not a word.

Compliments.—The editor of the Catawba Journal remarks on the *absurdity* "of supposing the President so little a statesman, as designedly to withhold information from the Senate, to effect his object there, and then expose his disingenuous conduct to the world, by divulging the concealed information to the House;" and, by adopting an expression of ours, evidently applies his remarks to us. It will be very easy to shew, that if there is absurdity between the Editors of that paper and this, it does not attach to the latter. A plain tale speeds best. On the subject of the Panama Mission the Executive expresses a confident belief that the Emperor Alexander would effect a reconciliation between Spain and her late colonies, which would have an important bearing on the question of the propriety of the mission. To support this belief he sends documents. A member of the Senate, not yet satisfied, and considering it strange that no correspondence between the U. States and Spain is produced, makes an explicit call for any such correspondence relative to the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. The result of this call is, that documents are dragged forth which prove facts directly conflicting with the previous assertion of the Executive. Now it is very plain that the President and Secretary of State could not withhold documents thus demanded, for if they had replied that there was no such correspondence, a very short time would have sufficed to prove the contrary; and *that* would have been too glaring a conviction of falsehood—though, while there was a hope of concealment, they did not scruple to say to the Senate that which was not, and to withhold the documents which proved that it was not. Happily the scheme failed, and its nefarious design was laid open to an astonished people.

Having disposed of the imputations of the Editor of the Journal, we would just hint to him, that the terms "absurdity, stupidity," and such like, as applied to our late efforts to place the conduct of the Executive in its proper light, do not possess the merit of originality with him; they are the common and only arguments of our opponents, and of all blind advocates of the doctrine, "the administration, right or wrong." They come, too, with a very ill grace from a source whence we have more than once received flattering commendation, and where it is only now discovered that we are absurd, stupid, and credulous. We do not follow the example of the Editor, not only because such epithets would not apply to him, but because we do not depend upon them to support our opinions.

The Journal has published a communication as though it were an editorial article from this paper. The editor will please correct the impression it may make as to our sentiments.

Mr. Jefferson.—Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre advertise that every thing is arranged in regard to the Lottery for the relief of Mr. Jefferson, and that the tickets will be ready for delivery in a short time. There are to be 11480 chances at $10 each.

☞ We have not room for the communication of "Q in a corner," and that signed "Siesta" is much too personal for our columns.

A man named Silas D. Read, of North Carolina, was arrested in this city on Saturday last, charged with having committed forgery upon the U. S. War Office. Information, it appears, had been received of his being in this city, and the expedient of detecting him by the means of addressing him a letter through the Post Office, proved successful. A Deputy of the Marshal of this District, had been some days in waiting for him, at the Post Office; and seized him as he was walking off with his letter.—*Chas. Cour.*

Washington, April 22.

The new Treaty of Cession with the Creek Indians, including the supplementary article, by which the wishes of the State of Georgia have been still more fully met, received yesterday the sanction of the Senate, with only seven dissenting votes.—*Nat. Int.*

During the last week, one of our citizens, by way of replenishing his pockets with a little ready rhino, carried a load of scallops to the manufacturing village of Pawtucket, and offered them for sale. When the factory bell relieved the workmen from their daily labors, they eagerly pressed around the wagon to take a view of these tenants of our bay. One Hibernian mule-spinner, seeing a scallop with his shell opened in order to taste the evening breeze, and thinking his visit to the salt water might not have been recent, clapped his organ of scent within the shell of the fish, who, not relishing the intrusion, hastily clapped his doors upon the odoriferous visitor, while the Hibernian called out lustily to the bystanders to "murther the baste."

Warren Star.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived, on Thursday last, Steam Boat North Carolina, Capt. Tawes, with 150 boxes merchandize; 45 bags coffee; 18 hhds. sugar; 300 bbls. fish, spirits, &c.; 11 hhds. spirits, and a variety of other freight.

Tow Boat Eliza Neal with 172 bushels salt.

Departed, on Saturday, Steam Boat North Carolina with 104 bales cotton, and other articles.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig John, Curtis, St. Vincents.
Schr. Fair Play, Fontain, Philadelphia.
Brig Sall & Hope, Arnold, Port-au-Prince.
Schr. Regulator, McIlhenny, Charleston.
Schr. Etna, Bourne, do.
Schr. Perseverance, Hudson, do.
Schr. Only Son, Harding, do.
Schr. Crowner, Stoddard, Boston.
Schr. Mechanic, Godfrey, Bermuda.
Brig Mary, Andros, New York.
Schr. Martha, Luther, do.
Schr. Caravan, Gray, Baltimore.
Schr. Midas, Weeks, Alexandria.

CLEARED,

Brig Gov. Lincoln, Doan, Matanzas.
Brig Eastern Star, Theobald, Boston.
Brig Thomas, Purrington, Demerara.
Schr. Olive Branch, Eastman, Hayti.
Sloop Favorite, Stoddard, St. Augustine.
Schr. Camden, Hiscock, Hayti.
Schr. Falcon, Pierce, St. Croix.
Brig Eliza, Bunker, Barbadoes.

A few Shares ordered in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, just received.

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.
JNO. HUSKE.
April 26th 1826. 64

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.
Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

Highway Robbery.

ON Monday night last, while the subscriber was riding along the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Elizabeth, about two miles from the former place, his horse was suddenly knocked down and himself seized and robbed of a pocket book containing his papers, and cash to the amount of 51 or 52 dollars. Among the papers was a note for renewal in the U. S. Bank, Richard M. Lewis, sen. principal, and Durham Lewis, sen. and junior, endorsers; also, 3 constable's receipts, made by Sam'l. Cain to Wm. Lewis, and endorsed to the subscriber, also, a judgment against Rich'd. M. Lewis, jun. and myself, for 20 dollars, which I had paid; and a due bill given by Maj. Owen to the subscriber for $2. Besides many other papers not recollected. Any information that may lead to the recovery of the property or the detection of the robber, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, living near Elizabeth, in Bladen county.

DURHAM LEWIS, jun.
April 26th 1826.—1w

New Books.

WM. E. TROY has just received,

Benedict's History of the Baptists
Ditto do. of all religions
Robertson's History of Charles the 5th
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful
Scientific Dialogues
Witherspoon's lectures on Philosophy
Curse of Kehema by Robt. Southey
Moore's complete works, elegant
Goldsmith's do. do.
Cross Knight Templar's Charts, new edition
American Instructor, new school book
Pious or Camp Meeting Songs
Songs of Zion
Bennet's Book Keeping
Hitchcock's ditto
April 26, 1826—64-tf

Young Gentlemen & Ladies' GEOGRAPHY SCHOOL:

On a plan entirely new.

MR. GEORGE W. HOPKINS offers his services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, as a Teacher in the new system of Geography, together with other studies if requested.

That Geography is one of the most distinguished Sciences, is already assented to; but that it has been communicated to the minds of students in the most permanent and facilitating manner, remains yet to be doubted.

The method here alluded to is admirably calculated for the capacities of different ages, rendering an equality accessible to the young student. The most valuable information is collected from Maps, of which each one is requested to draw, and recite from the same, when drawn. These are to be protracted from the different sections of the earth; from a small to a large scale; which the Teacher's experience enables him to say, has never failed to become a delightful exercise, a sort of mental recreation, which like juvenile amusement, will constantly cheer and enliven the pupil's exertions, and prompt him forward almost unconsciously to the attainment of one of the most difficult, useful, and ornamental branches of Education.

This method of instruction has not only the advantage of constructing, painting, shading and varnishing of Maps; but, also, of shortening the study of Geography from months to weeks, and leaving it durably impressed on the memory. All the reading parts of geography are chiefly converted into questions, so that a general knowledge of the whole may be obtained from Maps alone.

As much depends upon the regular recitations, and the assistancy of each other, it will be advisable for the Ladies and Gentlemen to meet together, among whom, the utmost order and decorum will be expected.

Terms of Tuition will be Seven Dollars for Eight weeks; Eight Dollars for Ten weeks; and Twelve Dollars for Sixteen weeks.

Articles necessary to be used in Maping can be furnished reasonably.

Other information may be obtained at the Mansion Hotel, where satisfactory recommendations can be produced.

Fayetteville, April 20, 1826.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do.		60
Peach,	do.	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	7	8
Beeswax	do.	28	30
Butter,	do	12½	20
Bagging	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	19	20
2d qual.	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	9½	10¼
Corn,	bushel	85	90
Copperas	lb.	4½	5
Flax	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	barrel.		7
Fine, do.	do		6
Fish, Herrings	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 50	
Lime,	cask,	3	
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	10	11
Logwood	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, scarce	gallon,	45	
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	do	7	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	55	60
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	do		
New-England,	do	50	60
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	do	9	10
Loaf,	lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	70	75
Turks Island,	do	70	75
St. Ubes, &c.	lb.	25	30
Salts, Epsom	do	6	
Glauber	do	8	9
Steel, American	do	16	18
E. Blistered	do	17	18
German	do	12	15
Salt-Petre	do	10	11
Tallow,	do	1 50	1 75
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 20	1 20
Hyson,	100 lb.	4 50	5
Tobacco, Leaf,	do	5 00	20
Manufactured,	box	16 00	18 00
Tin, ½ x	lb.	65	
Verdigrs,	bush.	90	1 00
Wheat,	gallon,	40	42½
Whiskey,	do	2 50	4
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	1 25	1 50
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 23	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	2 00	3 25
Port,	do	80	
Malaga			

Grand State Lottery of Maryland.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore,
April 20th, 1826.

☞ The Drawing of the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 10th of May, agreeably to announcement heretofore, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

This Scheme is arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM (by which the holder of two Tickets or Shares *will certainly draw at least ONE Prize, and may obtain THREE!*) and contains no less than

20,829 Prizes!

in sums of 25,000 Dolls.—10,000 Dolls.—2 of 5,000 Dolls.—10 of 1,000 Dolls. &c. &c.—the whole to be awarded IN ONE DRAWING, and payable in CASH, which *as usual at* Cohen's Office, can be had instantly. Distant Adventurers should forward their orders without delay.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

Cohen's

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore;

Where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

in the last Grand State Lottery, was sold in One Half and Two Quarters (ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS.) And where MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞ *Be particular in directing to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 20, 1826—1w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John D. Nordon and others } Petition for Partition
vs. } of Land.
John White.

IT appearing to the Court that John White, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *therefore ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice that unless he appear at our next Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and answer, the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.
March 20th, 1826. 65

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4 4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4 4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3 4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4 4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3 4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4 4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5 4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses.
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.
April, 24, 1826—64-tf

POETRY.

TO A SLEEPING CHILD.

By Mrs. Hemans.

Thou sleepest!—but wilt thou wake, fair child?
When the fawn wakes in the forest wild,
When the lark's wing mounts, with breeze of morn,
When the first rich breath of the rose is born;—
Lovely thou sleepest—yet something lies
Too deep and still on thy soft-sealed eyes!
Mournful, though sweet, is thy rest to see;
—When will the hour of thy rising be!
Not when the fawn wakes,—not when the lark
On the crimson cloud of the morn, floats dark!
—Grief, with vain passionate tears, hath wet
The hair shedding gleams o'er thy pale brow yet;
Love, with sad kisses—unfelt—hath prest
Thy meek drooped eyelids, and quiet breast;—
And the glad spring, calling out bird and bee,
Shall colour all the blossoms, fair child, but thee!
Thou art gone from us, bright one!—that *thou* should'st die,
And life be left to the butterfly!
Thou art gone as a dew-drop is blown fron the bough,
—Oh! for the world where thy home is now!—
How may we love but in doubt and fear,
How may we anchor our found hearts *here*,
How should even joy but a trembler be,
Beautiful dust! when we look on thee!

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 29th April next, two Negro Fellows, GEORGE and SAM, the property of Wm. L. McNeill, conveyed by Deed of Trust to secure the payment of a debt due Thomas Crawford.

GEO. McNEILL, Trustee.

March 28, 1826—60 tf

Robt. Jaffray & Co.

HAVE just received their Spring Importation of Dry Goods which is open, and ready for Sale Also, 50 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers.

Fayetteville, 4th April, 1826.—614t

David B. Crane & Co's

SPRING IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE and CUTLERY has arrived and is ready for sale.

Fayetteville, 4th April, 1826.—614t

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for CASH OR CREDIT,

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.

E. E. LEWIS & CO.

March 8, 1826—57-8t

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Sqirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery*.

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

Matthew Lansberg, the *Francis Moore* of the Continent, observes in his last publication, that if you wish to have a shoe of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water—the sole of women's tongues, for they never wear out—and the seams of the venom of a jesuit, for that is everlasting.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs the Public that he has just received (four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank) a large addition to his stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The following are among those just received.

Cavallo's Philosophy, 2 vols. and plates
Paley's Moral Philosophy. Watts on the Mind
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley
Family Bibles, with plates, very cheap
School Bibles and Testaments
Pocket Bibles, plain and elegant
Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Scott's Force of Truth
Mosheim's Church History, Faber on the Spirit
Death of Abel Buck's Works, complete
Butler's Analogy of the Christian Religion
Whitefield's Sermons Paley's Theology
Law's serious call to the Unconverted
Life of Scott, 8vo and 12mo. Pilgrim's Progress
Christian's Pattern
Treatise on the Christian Doctrine, by Jno. Milton.

SURGERY, ANATOMY, & MEDICINE.

Wistar's Anatomy Dorsey's Surgery
Bickat's Anatomy Good's Study of Medicine
Thomas's Domestic Medicine Thomas's Practice
Sweedeaur on Syphilis Hunter on the Blood
Abernathy's Surgical Works
Ewell's Medical Companion
Armstrong on Typhus Fever Fordyce on Fever
Bell's Anatomy Thatcher's Dispensatory
Beddingfield's Practice Bateman's Synopsis

LAW.

Adams on Ejectment Phillips' Evidence
Maddock's Chancery Comyn on Contracts
Saunders's Reports Chitty's Pleadings
Chitty's Criminal Law Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Haywood's Manual Potter's Justice
Laws of North Carolina Taylor's Digest

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Smiley's Geography and Atlas Cumming's ditto
Murray's Octavo Grammar Brown's Catechism
Morse's Geography and Atlas, 8vo. 1 vol.
Greek Testament Smiley's Arithmetic
Pike's Arithmetic Key to ditto
Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy. New School Book
Sanford and Merton
New England and other Primers
Copy Plates, large and small Text
Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome
Goldsmith's Animated Nature Tytler's History

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, new edition
Charlotte Temple Falconer's Shipwreck
Life of Curran, by his Son, a very popular work
Byron's Works, complete
Burns' Works, in boards and elegant binding
Sketch of My Friend's Family
Beauties of Shakespeare Johnson's Rasselas
Josephus Hervey's Meditations
Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America
Decision, a Tale, by Mrs. Hofland
Morse's American Revolution, with plates
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, in all the useful and Domestic Arts
Songster's Companion
Songs for Ladies, Lively, Pathetic, and Sentimental
Songs for Gentlemen, Patriotic, Comic, and Descriptive
Scottish Chiefs Beauties of Robertson
Franklin's Life and Essays
Venn's Whole Duty of Man
Plutarch's Lives Life of Colonel Gardiner
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
The Foresters, by the Author of Lights & Shadows
Flowers of Wit Key to Knowledge
Shakespeare Vicar of Wakefield
Gil Blas Perigrine Pickle
Thompson's Seasons
Wreath, containing selections from the best Authors
Hoole's Tasso, or Jerusalem delivered, with plates, a heroic Poem
Moore's Melodies Lady of the Lake
Picture of Philadelphia Mental Improvement
Martyn's Memoirs Phillips' Speeches
Young's Night Thoughts Junius's Letters
Milton's Works Cowper's Poems
Lacon, or many things in few words
Montgomery's Works.

Also,

Black and Red Ink, superior quality, in phials. Sand Boxes, India Rubber, Wafers, Wafer Boxes, Cork and other Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Quills, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

A great variety of Excellent
BLANK BOOKS.

Drawing, Letter, Foolscap & Wrapping **PAPER.**

Fayetteville, March 17, 1826—49-tf

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment. ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.

JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

"Brevity the soul of Wit."—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy is a man of uncommon brevity of expression. A lady who was acquainted with this peculiarity of the doctor, once called upon him with one of her arms badly burnt, for advice, when the following dialogue took place: Mrs. B. (exposing her arm) "a burn." Doctor—"I see it is, poultice it." [Here he wrote a prescription for a poultice, and handed her.] Second visit. Mrs. B.—(exposing her arm as before,) 'better.' Doctor.—'Glad of it, continue the poultice.' Third visit. Mrs. B.—(showing her arm,) 'well.' Doctor.—'Very glad.' Mrs. B.—'What's the fee?' Doctor.—'Nothing—you are the most sensible woman I have ever seen.'

For Sale.

30 BAGS prime Coffee,
Dry Goods, &c.

L. FITZHARRIS.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

Whiskey & Rum,

Now Landing from the Steam Boat.

12 Bbls. Philadelphia Whiskey
15 bbls New England Rum.

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,

20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in May next I shall expose to public sale for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following Lands, to satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the year 1824, viz.

850 acres on the waters of Fish Creek, listed by Jesse Parker for Mary Cox.

750 acres on the head of Barbacue Creek, listed by Alex'r Cameron.

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.

March 9, 1826—59-6t

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

Valuable Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

A. G. Jackson vs. Thomas Jackson. } Original attachment, Sheriff's return, "levied 18th February, 1826, on Thos. Jackson's interest in the following negroes, viz: Sue, Esther, Ben, Dick, and George Also all his interest in the Lands formerly the property of Dicey Molton, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant Thos. Jackson is an inhabitant of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Esek Arnold and David Stephenson vs. Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck, of the firm of Phelps & Peck } Sheriff's return, "levied in the hands of William Nett, and summoned him as garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck are inhabitants of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendants appear, replevy, and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Blanks for sale.

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure waters; but when you once come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.

Sales at Auction,

OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.

ON Wednesday, May 10, by the subscribers at their Auction Rooms, will be sold the Household and Kitchen Furniture of a Gentleman about to remove from this state, consisting of almost every article necessary in House-Keeping, among which will be found an elegant Mantle and Pier Mirror, Astral Lamps, a beautiful set of Flower Pots, a large eight day Clock, and a Bagatelle Board; there will be also offered superb Drawing Room Furniture of Rose Wood with Ormolu ornaments, inlaid Brass Work richly carved and Gilt, and with crimson damask silk cushions, a Rose Wood Piano to match, sweetly toned and made by Geib of New York, an elegant English Fowling Piece, on the purcussion principle, with case and implements complete. Also, a new Chariottee and Harness, has four seats, leather top, moveable baggage rack, and calculated for either one or two horses; and a light wagon and harness. Terms made known on the day of sale. WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*

April 12th, 1826.—615t

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to leave this country, requests all those indebted to him to come forward without delay, and make payment, and all those having any demands against him to bring forward their claims for settlement.

D. McFADYEN.

Fayetteville, April 12.—3t

Cheap Book Store.

JOHN WILKINSON

HAS for sale, at his Cheap Book Store, on Market Square, at the Sign of the Bible, a general assortment of

Miscellaneous & School Books,

The most of which he will sell at half price. Also, an assortment of BLANK BOOKS, on which a discount of 25 per cent. will be made on the retail prices.

Fayetteville, April 10—62-3t

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

MAP

Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

Money, like manure, does no [good] is spread. There is no real [use] except it be in the distributing, [or] but conceit.

The walnut tree, if grafted, [bears] fold, yet this process is seldom used.

MANSION HO[USE]

FAYETTEVILLE,

THE Subscriber returns his [thanks] friends and the public generally, [for] support he has heretofore received, [and] ing a continuance of those favors, [to] every exertion will be used, and [no] stowed, in order to the comfort [of] Travellers and Boarders. His House, being new, clean, and large, [and] comfort and health, opening upon a [fine] presents a fine prospect; superabo[unding] forts of ease and retirement, which [are] in spacious Parlours by Travelling [Men] situation, being on one of the most [public] is healthy; attended with the advan[tages] nience arising from the important [and] siness transacted on that street, which [is] the interest of Country Merchants [to] call. It is constantly supplied, by [land] ducts, with pure water, issuing [from] best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied [with] best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affo[rds]; his Stables shall be attended [by] dy, and honest Ostlers. Other [attendant] upon this Establishment, [will] celled in any other Public House [in]

DILLON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf

☞The above Hotel has been [taken] Proprietors, as a regular Stage [House] Stages that arrive at and depart [from] Rooms and Refreshments, are [always] ways in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stages [are] at this Hotel.

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling [my] commodation paper a [small] pleasant and healthy [place] family, white or black, [having] sickly for 9 years past) on which I [now] below Fayetteville on the stage [road] ton; it contains 210 Acres or [more], table Dwelling House, a Brick [Store] Store Room, over a spring in the [yard] with all other necessary Out-houses, Garden, with a Branch running [through] fertile, in fine order and handsomely [fenced] the Farm, I am persuaded, will [recommend] as such, I invite purchasers to [examine] selves. All I will say is, that though [situ]ated and improved, so convenient [to] ket Town in the State, a good [and] comfortable and healthy residence, [and] moving to Tennessee, I would sell [on] Also, would sell the Furniture, [Stock], among them, some of the Northern [and] and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, [mare] and two or three strong plantation [Horses] about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile [from] elegant healthy situation for a [family], commanding a handsome view of [Fayetteville]. Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAM'L.

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—49tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS the Subscriber purchased [on] day the 6th inst. of Josiah [Kelly] Bay Mare, about eight years old, [last] two notes, of seventeen and one [half] As I have since been informed this [mare] nor never was, the property of said [Kelly], forwarn all persons not to trade for [the] am determined not to pay the amount [of] thereto shall be proven.

WM.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1826—62-3t

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the [assistance] persons who have any wish to [serve] and improve morality, in detecting a [villain] in my employ, and for some time [past] this vicinity, passed by the name of [WILLIAM] BERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 10 [inches] black hair, dark eyes and beard, [which] generally carries himself very erect, [and] birth, but whether he is a German or [Dutchman] unable to tell as he speaks both languages; [but] he has the cast and manners of the [latter], writes an excellent English hand, and [is] erably well; he is well dressed, [usually] cloth, with a velvet collar to his [coat], suppose him to be about 30 years of age, [very] pudent and talkative, when in company, [above] commonality of men; but quite the [gentleman] in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some [time] quantity of virgin gold, a piece of [about] 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six [years old], tween 14 and 15 hands high, but [quite] and very much shaved by the traces [of] natural trotter, and shod before; [also] bridle, the saddle about half worn, [and] once plated, but now nearly rubbed [off].

This villain made his escape on the [night] 18th inst. and what course he has taken [is] to say, but suspect he will make for [Fort] South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or [Camden], N. C. by way of Fayetteville, from [which] places I expect he will make for New [York] adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any [person] will apprehend the said B. A. [Sawyer] cure him in jail so that I may get [him] him to justice, and by that means [prevent] again from committing such [outrages] one who may, through humanity, [may] ploy; or I will give ten dollars for the [apprehension] the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all [reasonable] charges, or for such information as will [enable] to get her again. P. BARRIER.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 24, 1826.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, [living] county, N. C. while on his way to [his] dence in Alabama, on the morning of the [20th] three Negro Men, named *LUKE*, *SANDY* *BILLY*.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, [of] plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, [has a] pauling hat, yellow mixed [country] jacket, black waistcoat and blue [striped] pantaloons.

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, [5 feet] inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, [dressed] ed northern homespun short jacket, [blue] homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of age, [5 feet] or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a [blue] short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun [trowsers].

The above reward will be given for the [apprehension] hension of these negroes, and their [safe] jail, so that the subscriber may regain [them]; dollars will be given for securing either [of] Any information respecting them will be [thankfully] ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by [letter] TON, at Kenansville N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK.

Macclesfield, [illegible]

August 29, 1825—69tf